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Judge Sentences Field for Defense Of Bail Lenders

By HARRY RAYMOND

Judge Sylvester Ryan yesterday held Frederick V. Fields, secretary of the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, in contempt and sentenced him to serve 90 days in jail for refusing to reveal names and addresses of thousands of men and women who

loaned money to the Fund to supply bail for persons prosecuted in political and civil rights cases.

Fields' attorney, Victor Rabinowitz, challenged the court's authority to probe the Bail Fund and said he will appeal at once to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Field was paroled in the custody of the attorney until Monday.

The court, however, is scheduled to continue questioning Bail Fund officers and employees at 11:30 a.m. today.

Judge Ryan said he wanted names of the Bail Fund donors so law enforcement officers could visit their homes and ask them if they knew the whereabouts of Gilbert Green, Henry Winston, Gus Hall and Robert G. Thompson, four national Communist leaders who did not appear last Monday to begin serving five and three year prison sentences for conviction of violating the Smith Act.

The CRC Bail Fund had posted \$80,000 bail for the four which was ordered forfeited for their non-appearance.

Mary Kaufman, attorney for the Bail Fund, asserted:

• Judge Ryan had no jurisdiction to hold Field in contempt.

• Questions which Field refused to answer were of a character that would not subject him to contempt citation.

• Field properly stated Constitutional privilege for refusing to answer.

Mrs. Kaufman termed the

(Continued on Page 6)

Profits Up 36% Over '50

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Net profits of manufacturing corporations after taxes for the three months ending March 31 were \$3,300,000,000. That was 36 percent above the profit figure for the first quarter of 1950.

THEY CAN'T BE WITH MOTHER BLOOR ON HER 89th BIRTHDAY

The following letter was sent to Mother Ella Reeve Bloor, famous working class and woman's rights leader, by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for Mother Bloor's 89th birthday:

July 4, 1951

Dearest Mother Bloor:

It is with very deep regret that I and many others cannot be with you on next Sunday at April Farms, to celebrate your 89th birthday. But, as you know, our plans to do so were interrupted by the arrest of 17 of us on June 20 and the restrictions now placed upon us not to leave the Southern and Eastern districts of New York.

Other dear friends of yours and ours, including Gene and Jack, Ben and Johnny, are today in prison, under the infamous thought-control Smith Act.

I know these events, affecting as they do the liberty and usefulness of young men who are near and dear to you, and to whom you so often refer as "my sons," is bound to cast a shadow over what otherwise would be a most joyful occasion. They were all deeply concerned over your long illness, inquired daily about you, and were happy to hear of your improvement in health. All have looked forward to your birthday.

JUDGE FREES KLANSMAN

KKK'er Had Been Convicted as Flogger

BIRMINGHAM, July 5.—A member of the Ku Klux Klan had his conviction for attempted flogging set aside by Judge Alta L. King, despite the judge's acknowledgement that a flogging had actually been committed. The judge ruled that, since the flogging actually had taken place, a conviction for attempted flogging was not justified.

The self-admitted Ku Kluxer, A. B. Carradine, was the only

one of 18 KKK men to be convicted for a wave of cross-burnings and floggings carried on in this section two years ago. Carradine got a six-month sentence jail sentence and a \$500 fine, now set aside.

There was no likelihood of a new trial for the Klansman, since authorities recently dismissed all outstanding charges in the case on the grounds that they "couldn't get a guilty verdict."

'Students for Democratic Action' Asks Rehearing on Smith Act Ruling

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The annual convention of Students for Democratic Action voted opposition to the Supreme Court approval of the Smith Act and called for a rehearing. The organization, which is the youth affiliate of Americans for Democratic Action claims 2,000 members in 65 college chapters.

In a resolution adopted June 22 by the delegates, meeting at Berea College, Ky., the SDA declared:

Whereas, Students for Democratic action believes that the line between thought and action must be kept sharp and clear, and whereas, SDA believes that person should only be prosecuted for his action and not for his ideas, and whereas, we believe a democracy is dependent upon the free interplay of ideas, and whereas, we believe that it is particularly important today

to defend this concept against the insidious encroachments upon civil liberties, therefore be it resolved that SDA opposes the recent Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act and favor a reconsideration of the Act's constitutionality.

The weekly New Republic reports that SDA members "active in fighting loyalty oaths at the Universities of California and Oklahoma stressed that all symptoms of political hysteria must be fought."

PRICE
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Koreans, Ridgway Name Officers for Sunday Meeting

The Korean People's Army and Gen. Matthew Ridgway announced yesterday the appointment of negotiators for preliminary truce talks in Kaesong this Sunday. Gen. Ridgway first radioed he had named his negotiators.

The reply, broadcast over the Peking radio, stated:

"General Ridgway, we have received your second reply dated

Gov't Reports 78,110 Casualties

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Defense Department today reported a new total of 78,110 American battle casualties in Korea. This was an increase of 1,361 in a week.

July 5. We agree to the number of liaison officers and their aides you are sending, and the hour of their departure for Kaesong.

"We undertake to assure their safe conduct, but for their more certain safety and to cut down the possibility of misunderstanding to the minimum we suggest they proceed to Kaesong by a convoy of jeeps.

"At the same time, we inform you that our three liaison officers, one of whom is a colonel, together with two interpreters and reception personnel and assistance, will set out at 5 a. m. Pyongyang time

on July 7, one day before the preliminary meeting, from the Pyongyang area in a convoy of five jeeps and five motor trucks for the Kaesong area via Sariwon and Namchonjom to prepare and take part in the preliminary meetings agreed upon by both parties.

"Each motor vehicle will have their white flags set on top of each. Please take note of this information."

The message was signed by Gens. Kim I Sung and Peng Teh-Huai.

Ridgway chose to go to Kaesong Sunday, one U. S. Army colonel, one U. S. Marine colonel, one major from his own staff, one Syngman Rhee colonel and an interpreter. One of the Americans, it was understood, will serve as senior interpreter.

The five men are expected to fly by helicopter from Kimpo airpost, northwest of Seoul, to Kaesong Sunday morning, weather permitting. If the flight is washed out, they will travel the 34-mile road from Seoul in three jeeps flying white flags.

Newsmen will be able to attend the departure of the liaison team, but will not be permitted to talk with its members.

"Mother will make it all right" was their oft-expressed faith in your indomitable spirit and their heartfelt wish that you live a long time, until these days of repression have faded into history.

That this will not be long now

is their unbounded confidence,

and yours, too, I know. No one

knows better than you do, after

a long life of struggle and action,

what great and rapid changes can

take place in the world. In the last

few decades, you have seen the

curtain fall on kings, czars and

capitalists, in country after country.

You have seen the liberation of

peoples around the world. You

have, by your devoted service, helped mightily to contribute to building a labor movement in this country—on picket-lines and in strikes, and you know the potential militancy and fighting spirit of

(Continued on Page 6)

On the Scoreboard Chatting With Willie Mays

—See Page 7



MOTHER BLOOR

Beans, Nylon Share in \$7 Billion War Tax Steal

A \$7,000,000,000 racket in which the Truman Government and Big Business have linked up to label "beans, paper and nylon" factories as "defense plants" to qualify them for huge tax deductions is flourishing in Washington, the Wall Street Journal acknowledged in a front-page story yesterday.

The Defense Production Administration, as the Journal pointed out, was given authority by Congress to "give extra-large tax deductions to businessmen putting



President Truman in a July 4th address demanded a "hard, tough policy of self-denial and self-control" by the American people.

up plants 'necessary in the interest of national defense.'

So far, the Wall Street paper said, "they've ladled out deductions in cases involving \$7,300 million worth of new facilities."

Among these 'defense' plants, the Journal admitted, were many making "long list of things that don't seem particularly warlike—cardboard, lumber, nylon, woolen cloth, to name a few."

The government-business swindle is even more brazen, the Journal demonstrated:

"Oddly enough, the very men in the National Production Authority who favored helping these companies admit that they probably would have built new plants without larger tax deductions. One official frankly says: 'Some of the facilities were part of the companies' long-term expansion plans.'

The huge graft is described by officials who dole on the tax scheme; as "just an extra tidbit for many companies that would expand without it."

One such "tidbit" went to Chemstrand Corp., which "got the right to bigger tax deductions on half the cost of a \$88,500,000 factory to make nylon filament" under a duPont license, according to the Journal.

Other beneficiaries of the Truman-Wall Street tax bonanza are: Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., Longview, Wash., with a tax rakeoff on \$12,469,377; the Mountain Bean Co. of Denver, which can write off 40 percent of the \$766,500 cost of storage facilities; the Peerless Woolen Mills of Rossdale, Ga., which got increased deductions on 60 percent of the \$2,250,000 it paid for new machinery and plant, and many, many others.

"Theoretically," the Journal explains, companies like the bean company "will have to reckon with the tax collector five years hence, when its bigger deductions run out."

But, as the Journal says, the companies believe there's a "good chance Congress will ease the date of reckoning five years hence by cutting" their taxes.

GOV'T FREEZES 7,000 PAY HIKE PLEAS

The backlog of still unapproved "above-ceiling" wage settlements before the Wage Stabilization Board is now more than 7,000 cases affecting millions of workers and still growing, it was learned yesterday.

Some of the cases, like those of the textile workers who were forced to strike to win raises, have been hanging fire for months. But the much-rumored new wage formula that was expected to lift raise allowances to 13 percent or even 15 percent above January, 1950 levels, is still not in sight.

The WSB did, however,

move to tighten the wage freeze and penalize employers who may disregard it, although the new "controls" bill in the works in Congress would even kill the little price control that is still possible.

The WSB decided to set up an enforcement committee of three to see that no unapproved "above ceiling" raises go into effect. It will consist of three of the "public" appointees of President Truman.

There is a growing and spreading restlessness in many industries as raises granted long ago are still held up and the cost of living keeps rising.

Westinghouse Likes Action on 'Controls'

PITTSBURGH, July 5.—So satisfied is Westinghouse Electric with congressional action on price "controls" that it announced the nine-cent hourly raise it agreed to give the IUE-CIO will go into effect immediately.

Earlier, the company conditioned the raise upon getting the union's cooperation for a price increase. The union refused and threatened to strike if the raise isn't put into effect. The company decided today that by killing price rollbacks Congress made the condition imposed on the raise unnecessary.

Win Increased Use of B'klyn School Center

Negro and white parents and students of Bedford-Stuyvesant have won agreement from the Board of Education to keep the Community Center of Public School 28 open five nights a week during the summer months. The program begins Monday, July 9, under the direction of L. R. Clarke and Edward Bishop, youth builders.

Original plans of the Board of Estimate were to keep the school shut during the summer months.

The committee is striving to win a permanent all-year-round center with adequate staff, equipment and varied program.

The promise for the summer school program was made by William Jansen, Superintendent of Schools; Maximilian Moss, president of the Board of Education, and Francis Brennan, assistant director of the Division of Community Education, which conducts the program.

Assurances received from school officials climaxed a community, inter-racial drive to protect the youth of Bedford-Stuyvesant, an overcrowded, underprivileged Negro area, from unhealthy influences.

When the board announced the summer closing, the youth, themselves, drew up a leaflet which was widely circulated together with the youth-parent petition.

'SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL' FIZZLES IN FRANKFURT

By GEORGE LOHR

The "Socialist International" has just concluded a four-day meeting in Frankfurt, under the loving eyes of U. S. and Nazi brass and politicians.

The main purpose of the conference of the leaders of 21 par-



SCHUMACHER

ties was to try to whip up enthusiasm for Washington's orders to rearm.

Morgan Phillips, general secretary of the British Labor Party, bragged about the sacrifices his party has been able to impose upon the British people for war preparations.

Then he complained pointedly that "so many allies even closer to the source of danger" were shirking "their duty." This was aimed especially at the French and German Socialist leaders.

The French ruling class, while endorsing the Atlantic Pact gen-

erally, has as yet been able to do very little to supply either the money for weapons or the men for the divisions demanded by Gen. Dwight Eisenhower because it fears popular resentment.

The French Socialist leaders, who lost votes to the Communists in the last election, are especially sensitive to the peace mood of their followers.

The German public is leary about rearmament, with the working class strongly opposed.

German Socialist leaders like Dr. Kurt Schumacher, have been insisting on "equality," that is equality for the Nazi generals within Eisenhower's high command. Despite pressure, the conference did not change Schumacher's mind.

There was much bickering on other issues. The British Labor Party, for instance, was asked to take more interest in the Europe Union scheme favored by sections of the continental ruling class.

Another revealing clash came over the issue of the new Polish-German border. The Polish "Socialists" in exile correctly charged the German Socialists with chauvinism because of their attacks on the border revision.

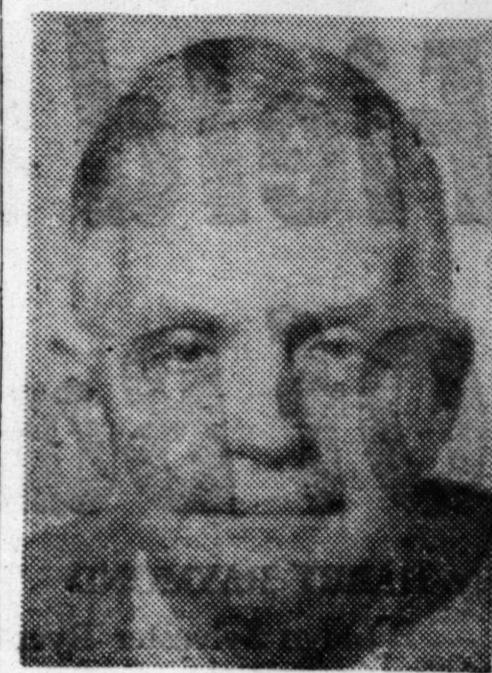
The declaration of principles, that came out of the conference, was, as the New York Times report put it, "a common denominator curiously compounded to satisfy all the shades of Marxist and non-Marxist Socialists who make up the member parties."

It was a hodge-podge of "Socialist" phraseology, serving as a thin cover for vicious anti-Communist attacks and for a full endorsement of imperialist plans to enslave the world.

Ask U.S. Steel Halt Brutality In Birmingham

ATLANTA, July 5 (FP).—The U. S. Steel Corp. was asked by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to use its influence to end police brutality in Birmingham, Ala., "a company town."

The request came in a resolution adopted by the NAACP board of directors, which met here following the organization's con-



White

vention. Explaining why the resolution was passed, Executive Secretary Walter White described Birmingham as a "sinkhole of democracy."

"Negroes," he said, "don't vote in Birmingham. They don't let them. The brutality of the police is the result of the absence of democracy and this brutality also extends to white people. We have found that the white people in the community are just as afraid to act as the Negroes."

White said he would send a direct appeal to all U. S. Steel stockholders to help bring pressure on the southern city. He added he would also meet with Attorney General J. Howard McGrath in Washington July 5 to ask a federal investigation of the Birmingham police department.

"As you know," White said, "Birmingham is essentially a company town. It is controlled by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., a U. S. Steel subsidiary. What Steel says goes. They don't like to admit it, but it is true."

LEFT WINS 7 MORE SEATS IN FINLAND

HELSINKI, July 5.—The Communist-led People's Democrats coalition increased its vote considerably and won seven additional seats in the Riksdag, Finland's Parliament, reports of the balloting showed today.

While the People's Democrats remain the third largest party with 45 seats, the margin between them and the two leading parties has been cut considerably as a result of the elections, held early this week.

The Social Democrats, now the largest party, now hold 53 seats as compared to 55 in the old Riksdag. The Agrarians are down to 52 seats from their former 56.

Results show that the gains of the coalition came especially from small farmers and farm workers.

Besides the representation of the three largest parties, the rest of the 200 seats in the Riksdag will be divided among the Conservatives, 26; Swedish Minority, 15 and Liberals, 9.

Elections for Parliament are held every three years. The Communists have put forward the demand that they be included in the new government, since they control almost 25 percent of the seats in Parliament.

ATTORNEY TELLS WHY HE'LL DEFEND GATES

St. Louis Lawyer Says Editor's Conviction Violates Constitution

ST. LOUIS, July 5.—Attorney John Green said yesterday he would represent John Gates, editor of the New York Daily Worker, before the U. S. Supreme Court without a fee because he believes Gates' conviction "violates freedom of speech and of the press."

Gates is one of the 11 Communist leaders convicted in the Foley Square frameup under the Smith Act.

Green, a member of the prominent St. Louis law firm of Green, Hennings, Henry and Evans, said he will represent Gates in his petition for a rehearing before the high tribunal.

"While I utterly detest communism," the lawyer explained, "I believe his conviction violates freedom of speech and of the press."

Boston Lawyers Hit 'Oath' Moves

BOSTON, July 5.—Ten prominent New England attorneys yes-

terday urged the Boston Bar Association to vote down a series of "anti-Communist" propositions on which the association is now conducting a mail referendum.

John L. Hall, Robert E. Dodge, Francis G. Goodall, Charles B. Rugg, Paul A. Freund, Franklin T. Hammond, Mark De Wolfe Howe, Thomas H. Mahony, LaRue Brown and William J. Speers, Jr., said in a statement to the Bar Association's council:

"In a time when pressing problems too often evoke emotional clamor, the community has a right to expect from the bar not an echo but the voice of seasoned and constructive counsel."

The referendum's witchhunt proposals call for a lawyer's "loyalty" oath and disbarment proceedings against attorneys found to be "Communists."

Dr. Lamont Raps Smith Act Ruling

Dr. Corliss Lamont, philosopher and educator, yesterday assailed the "far-fetched and tricky indictment" of Communist leaders under the Smith Act because it asks Americans to "surrender this country's birthright and denigrate its origin."

Lamont said in a letter to the New York Times that the Supreme Court decision upholding the thought-control act, besides "scrapping the Bill of Rights as a poor security risk," has also "in effect outlawed the teaching or advocacy by any group or organization of the doctrine embodied in our Declaration of Independence."

"The American people can no more afford to accept as final this 1951 ruling of the Supreme Court than they accepted as final the Dred Scott decision of 1857," Lamont declared.

Iran Rejects Hague Court's 'Injunction'

TEHERAN, Iran, July 5.—The Iranian government and its Oil Commission today rejected an injunction handed down by the International Court of Justice at The Hague against nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's properties. The injunction had been requested by the British government.

The court also proposed a five-man 'board of supervision' work out a formula for operation and control of the Iranian oil industry, but the Teheran government flatly refused to recognize the decision.

The court was set up to handle international disputes. The AOIC is a private concern.

Morrison Squawks

LONDON, July 5.—British Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison told Commons today that the situation in the nationalized Iranian oil fields is "becoming intolerable."

Morrison said the AIOC "has no desire to withdraw from an industry which it has built up and brought to a high state of efficiency."

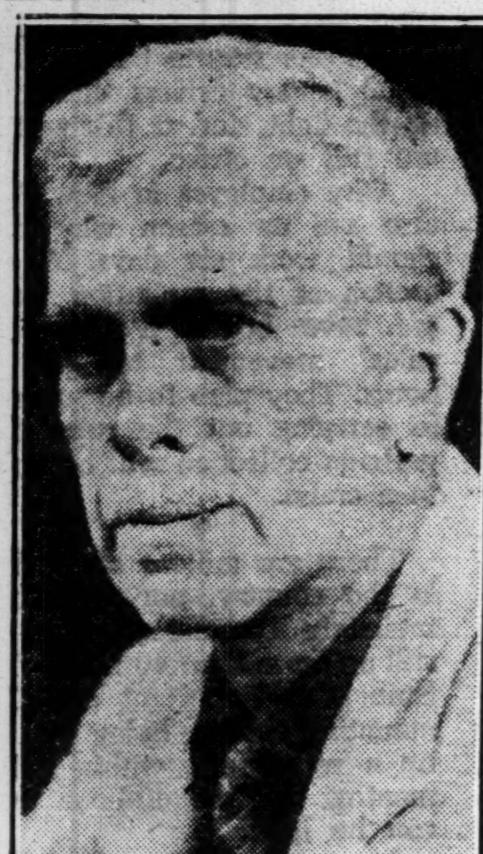
Morrison spoke soon after the British cabinet had instructed its Teheran Ambassador, Sir Francis Shepherd, to work closely with U. S. Ambassador Henry F. Grady.

Jail Cubans For Soviet Visit

HAVANA, July 5 (Telepress).—Several members of a Cuban trade union delegation which visited the Soviet Union recently were arrested at Havana airport on their return to Cuba. They are Reinaldo Fundora, tobacco worker; Miguel Galan, sugar worker; and Dr. Nicolas Monzon, a distinguished physician who has been long prominent in the trade union movement. All three were charged with "working at the service of the Soviet Union." Later freed by a special court they are now awaiting trial.

The 12-man Cuban delegation, representative of 10 industries, visited the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions on the occasion of this year's May-Day celebration. Their travelling expenses were paid with funds collected among workers in factories, shops and plantations in a very short time, despite an intense red-baiting campaign of the reactionary press and intimidation of government-controlled "labor leaders."

HAPPY BIRTHDAY



FRED ELLIS

Fred Ellis, nationally known artist and cartoonist, was 66 years old yesterday. The editors and staff of the Daily Worker sent him the following message:

"Heartiest congratulations on your birthday. From the first day of this paper's existence, your art has been a creative achievement in the people march to peace and a better life. It will always be part of our proudest offering to the people. Many happy returns."

FURRIERS INSTAL OFFICERS, CHEER POTASH REELECTION

By GEORGE MORRIS.

A membership meeting of striking fur workers yesterday witnessed the installation of their newly-elected officers and business agents, but their manager, Irving Potash, was not present.

Prolonged cheers greeted the mention of Potash's name, and the announcement of the vote of 6,782 to 369, by which he was reelected. The simple ceremony of swearing in officers drove home to the 1,500 attending fur workers that if the Smith Act drive is unchallenged, Potash may be only the first of such popular and reelected labor leaders to be snatched away to prison.

Secretary-treasurer Pietro Lucchi of the International Fur and Leather Workers, who swore in assistant managers Jack Schneider and Joseph Winogradsky and 17 business agents, said he had already administered the oath of office to Potash as a special cere-

Suspends 15 Members Of Sanitation Union

BULLETIN

Sanitation Commissioner Mulraire announced yesterday he had suspended 15 members of the AFL sanitation union and had ordered them to stand departmental trials.

Sanitation Commissioner Andrew W. Mulraire, by a series of anti-labor edicts, yesterday forced AFL sanitation union officials to end the slowdown protest against the Department's refusal to grant a \$250 cost-of-living bonus and a \$1,200 annual wage increase.

The Commissioner directed all field supervisors to suspend immediately any employee "not performing his duty properly" and canceled all vacations for the uniformed force. His action, unprecedented in the Department's turbulent labor history, was aimed not only against the AFL union which is an affiliate of the Building Service Employees International but all other workers including United Public Worker members.

As of yesterday morning the Department had more than 4,000 truckloads of refuse to pick up. Stanley Krasowski, president of the AFL union, said the "book of rules" procedure by the union had piled up 12,000 garbage loads throughout the city of Tuesday night.

Following a telephone conference with Dominick Aurichio, labor advisor to the Department, Krasowski at 2 p.m. yesterday agreed to a teletype back-to-work order to all union members. Mulraire then rescinded his vacation cancellation which would have affected 1,200 Sanitation workers now on "vacation." However, the most drastic anti-union edict involving dismissals and suspensions had not been rescinded.

The union's slowdown proved highly effective as shown in the Department's disclosure yesterday that it was forced on July 4 to add 240 trucks and 750 men to the holiday personnel to pick-up uncollected garbage in all boroughs.

The American Labor Party yesterday through its executive secretary, Arthur Schutzer, condemned "the vicious union-busting suspension of city sanitation workers."

Suspensions, scab-replacements and crocodile tears over public trans-

health, he said, "are no answers to the meritorious demands of the sanitation workers for a 40-hour week and a \$250 cost of living bonus, pending an increase in regular pay."

See Move for 15c Fare on Bus Lines

The Board of Estimate may get a request to permit a straight 15-cent fare on all private bus lines in the city when it next meets on July 19, it was heard at City Hall yesterday.

It is no secret that Mayor Impellitteri plans to impose a five-cent fare rise to meet the shorter-work-week cost on city transit lines but is reluctant to show his hand until after the November council president elections. The private lines, however, aware of Impellitteri's higher-fare strategy, have no such political inhibitions. They are eager to get the Mayor's commitment for a 15-cent fare as early as possible.

The Board of Estimate is also expected to act on another profit bonanza deal for the private lines to reduce their 7 percent franchise tax.

Another fare plot receiving attention from Board members is a proposal to eliminate the present 15-cent subway and surface transfer. Making interim fares 10 cent on buses and subways would boost fares for hundreds of thousands of passengers now using transfer points five cents.

Atlanta Negro's Home Dynamited

ATLANTA, July 5.—The dynamiting of a house here to keep its Negro owner from moving in came to light this week.

Alonzo Johnson, the new owner of the house at 424 Fourth St., N. W., where the blast took place, has announced that he will not be intimidated by the violent attack on his property.

The dynamiting occurred at 2:30 a.m. last Sunday. Neighbors told detectives they had seen a white man run from the building, and had heard ears driving away immediately afterward. The blast was so violent it awakened persons throughout the area, and knocked articles off of shelves. However, police paid no attention until Johnson found the floor of his house ripped from its beams and reported the violence on Sunday.

Johnson has announced that he will repair the damage and the move in, regardless of threats.

Egyptian Reporter Tells How Houston Cops Beat Him

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 5.—A reporter for Middle East newspapers said today he plans to protest to the U. S. Attorney General over Gestapo treatment in Texas.

Shavarsh Benlian returned here, charging that Houston police caused him to leave that state. Benlian, an Egyptian newspaper man touring the south, is correspondent for 15 Middle East newspapers, headed by the Egyptian Gazette at Cairo.

Benlian said he is collecting material to "make America understand in the Middle East, and the Middle East understood in America."

He said he was shadowed by two "unsavory characters" after he left the Shamrock Hotel in Houston Tuesday morning, and that when he went into a gas station to telephone police, he was arrested.

"I was trying to call the police and they arrested me on charges

of disorderly conduct while I was dialing the number," Benlian said.

"I was taken to a police station, badly beaten, and thrown into a three-foot, three-inch closet with another man for an hour. After three hours in another cell I asked to be allowed to make one telephone call—which I think is a right granted by law, but I was refused."

Benlian says he thinks the whole affair was a "conspiracy."

POINT OF ORDER

Truman's Speech

By ALAN MAX
Truman's Fourth of July speech in a nutshell: We must do our utmost to achieve peace, God forbid.

'Center' Parties Begin Talks On Forming French Cabinet

By JOSEPH STAROBIN
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

PARIS, July 5.—With the new session of the French Assembly opening today, the big game of forming a government is beginning again. It will go on for at least 10 more days. And the heavy issues—balancing the budget, prices and wages, a German army—are now up for solution. They are haunting the coalition of Center parties, who were elected in alliance, but will have plenty of trouble living together in a government.

A national conference of the Socialist Party, now in session, will have to decide whether to support a more Rightist government that is determined to crack down on the working class, or follow the tactic of supporting the government with votes in the Assembly while staying out of the cabinet.

If the Socialists join in a government, it will surely be as victims of the next moves to the peace rally shows.

Right; if they abstain, the other two Centrist parties—the Radicals and MRP—will certainly become hostages of De Gaulle.

The latter's recent press conferences and speeches make a big pretense of being ready to take command of the key ministries and the government—but only on terms which spell a very sharp attack on the working class and a revision of the Constitution.

The probability is that a Center-Right cabinet will be formed—unstable as usual, and capable only of borrowing more money from the United States for arms, while further lowering living standards.

After a period of this, De Gaulle will press for new elections, in the hope of forcing the so-called "Independents"—the Fourth Force—to come to terms with him, on his own terms.

In any case, the outlook is a harsh one for the average worker, as the banning of the July 14

Puerto Ricans Hit Smith Act

SANTURCE, Puerto Rico, July 5.—The Civil Liberties Committee of Puerto Rico recently sent a letter to President Truman, urging reconsideration of the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act, and the release of the 11 Communist leaders.

The Committee characterized the Smith Act as in direct opposition to the provisions of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights and to the Constitution of the United States.

Songs, Dances Set for World Youth Festival

BERLIN, July 5.—Young people from numerous countries are preparing to send groups to the cultural competition at the Third World Festival of Youth here Aug. 5-19. They will compete in folk dance or in ballet, in solo or choir singing and for the title of "Laufer of the World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace."

From Norway will come a youth orchestra of 70 musicians. The five best youth ensembles from Czechoslovakia, the best musicians of Poland, a theatre ensemble of 300 members from Italy, a sword dance group and the "Crane River Band" from England will come to the Festival.

The Scottish youth will present a great national concert.

A mixed choir of Negro and white people from South Africa will sing songs of the British and Boer population, as well as African songs.

Patricia Bunster, one of the ballet dancers of Chile, Gonzalo Mantec, the best and youngest band-master of Cuba, Sylvia Moscorita, a well-known singer of Columbia and many other artists will go to Berlin.

WRITERS, COMPOSERS

Young poets, writers and composers will also participate.

In Ecuador a competition of poets is being held.

The Algerian newspaper Liberte offers the author of the best poems or the best novel a free journey to Berlin and free stay at the Festival.

National competitions are being organized in the Netherlands, in France, Columbia, Romania, Bulgaria, Poland and the Soviet Union.

A young Polish composer has written 15 new songs. The Hungarian Kossuth prize winner Kadoss Pal is composing a cantata for the Festival. The Bulgarian poet and Dimitrov prize winner Bojil Bojilov will also contribute poems.

News come from West England that a new win-peace song has already been created there. The young poet Rene Deprestre from Haiti has written a new peace song.

Many young musicians and poets of Argentina have entered the competition with the same aim and many new peace songs and poems have been created in the German Democratic Republic.

Free Land for 1,500,000 Farmers

NANKING, July 5—Land distribution has now been completed in an area with 2,500,000 population in Kwangsi, one of the last provinces liberated by the People's Army.

The distribution of land began in this southern province last autumn when 10,000 government cadres were despatched to the rural districts to help the peasantry carry out the historic land reform. By now, feudal estates in the districts around Kweilin, Nanjing, Wuchow and other cities have been shared out among 1,500,000 farmhands and poor peasants.

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World of Labor

by George Morris



The 40-Hour Fever Seems to Be Catching

AN INTERESTING aspect of the current round of wage struggles is the trend among a sizable section of the workers to fight for more lasting fundamental gains and go beyond just a catchup with the cost of living. This trend is evidence that the workers even of the right-wing-led unions take little stock in the "equality of sacrifice" slogan. They neither believe it is possible to have such an "equality" with the war profiteers, nor see any reason for sacrificing. They see this as a good time to win objectives that were unsuccessfully sought for many years.

The widespread movement for the 40-hour five-day week among workers who still do not have it is an example. Impetus for the movement came from the railroad workers, especially during the winter "unauthorized" "sick" epidemic that crippled railroad traffic for some days. That movement showed that not only do workers believe this is the right time to win long-standing basic objectives, but they discover new ways to struggle for those demands in face of injunctions.

Only the Trainmen of the big Brotherhoods settled, and they only won the right to put the 40-hour week in effect in a year, "if the manpower situation permits." The other Bro-

therhoods are still holding out for a better deal.

In the case of the seamen's unions, while the leaders were reluctant to raise the demand, taking it for granted that in these "emergency" days members ought to be content with catching the cost of living by the tail, a groundswell of support for the 40-hours-at-sea demand developed from the bottom. The slogan caught on so fast that by deadline time, when the leaders apparently expected to sidetrack the issue in exchange for a little improvement in the wage offer, the slogan took on fresh life and vigor.

The seamen, after a week of striking, won an immediate cut in the 48 hours at sea to 44, with 40 to go into effect next December, and an 8 percent raise on top. This is a considerable money gain for many of the workers because it means collecting time and one half after 40 for the 48 and 56 hours a week many of them will continue to put in.

Close on the heels of the maritime victory came the agreement for New York City's 35,000 transit workers, graduating in stages a reduction of their 48-hour week to 40 within a year at no loss in pay. This is historically important to workers who sought the 40-hour week for 15 years.

The bakery workers, employed by the big wrapped-bread companies, then caught the 40-hour week fever, and 9,000 in New York won it just before their strike was to begin. The 4,000 bakery drivers then took up the fight, and at this writing are still on strike.

City employees in New York also see no reason why they should work six days. A big section of the sanitation workers have begun a "book of rules" movement to get 40 hours. They plan to be so exact in carrying out the rules that garbage collection will be down to a crawl.

There are millions of workers in the country, not subject to interstate commerce, who are still on more than 40 hours. The issue is an important one. The mounting cost of living can eat up a wage raise within a few months. But the 40-hour week can be held.

It need hardly be added here that the shorter work week is not a fundamental solution of problems under capitalism. It is most often accompanied by new speedup and "economy" forms.

Take, for example, the West Coast longshoremen who led the country in the fight for shorter hours. They have had the 30-hour week since 1934. It didn't bring them socialism, and it didn't make the shipowners poor. But it did raise their struggle to a higher level-like for setting limits on slings and for restraints on speedup methods-in which they also lead today. Last month they won the best pension plan of any major industry.

The trend to demand fresh gains is clear evidence that many workers feel this is the opportune time to get something they have been after for a long time. They don't seem to be worried by a fear of "red invasion."

Press Roundup

THE TIMES, which by its silence, helped in the legal lynching of Willie McGee; and which applauded the jailing of editor John Gates, screams about the "dreadful monster" of Czech justice, which has sentenced to jail a confessed spy by the name of William Oatis. The murdered Negro, Willie McGee, despite all the terror of Ku Klux Mississippi rule, maintained his innocence to the death. While editor John Gates, unlike spy Oatis, has never even been charged with an overt or criminal act. The Times screams so loudly because it wants the American people to overlook two very relevant questions: If our government is dedicated to overthrowing the People's Democracies, and has a big, secret Central Intelligence Agency, why deny that there are spies? If the Oatis and Vogelers are invariably innocent, why do they invariably plead guilty, as against the hundreds and thousands of Communist and non-Communist fighters for freedom who heroically defied Hitler's fascist frameup courts?

THE HERALD TRIBUNE says that "Prague is the clear answer to the question of why seven Communists have been jailed in New York." This high-minded, 'democratic' bit of blackmail is right out of Hitler's book. Let's not arrest and jail Americans because they are guilty of any crime, the Trib is saying. Let's do it in reprisal for the arrest of any crook or spy abroad, as long as he happens to be someone who shames our country by miscalling himself an American. How quickly the Tribune masters the Nazi technique of holding people hostage for the 'good behavior' of others! And if this seems far-fetched, that's exactly what the Times proposes — "a system of hostages to force the exchange of prisoners like Oatis."

THE COMPASS's I. F. Stone asserts that "some of the best arguments" against Smith Act prosecutions "may be found in the concurring opinions of both Frankfurter and Jackson. It is important to make public opinion aware of this in the fight to prepare the way for a reversal of the Smith Act ruling."

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell is upset over the way government hearings treat—Frank Costello! "Torture by television," Winchell calls it, as he sobs over the plight of the underworld figure who still walks around a free man and the friend of government officials.

THE NEWS asks: "If we must have allies then why not collect the best possible allies and the most strategically located? Spain, Greece and Turkey all qualify under both of those heads."

THE POST's Max Lerner attacks the principle of bail by branding as "dupes" those who provide bail for victims of political persecution.

THE WORLD TELEGRAM's Parker LaMoore is horrified at the suggestion by Winston Churchill's son-in-law that Britain "occupy the southern half (with the oil) of Iran even if it meant the Russians would occupy the northern half." This is not the Wall Street idea of "international justice," according to Mr. LaMoore, who evidently wouldn't settle for just half.

-R. F.

COMING in the weekend Worker
FROM SCOTTSBORO TO TRENTON

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The Truman-Vinson Blueprint

OUR COUNTRY HAS JUST received new and important information on the tragedy which the Truman-Vinson doctrine could spell for the United States today and in the years ahead.

President Truman enunciated his doctrine of a permanent war economy for America as follows:

"We must remember that Korea is only part of a wider conflict. . . . We cannot ignore the danger of military outbreaks in other parts of the world. . . . The threat of Soviet aggression still hangs heavy over many a country—including our own."

While Truman was "selling" his evil doctrine of permanent war between the USA and the Soviet Union, his leading agent in the Supreme Court, Justice Vinson, was selling it, too:

"Today destiny is knocking at our door; knocking loudly with a hammer and sickle. . . . The relaxation of our preparedness program—a little or more than a little—could have dire consequences."

We have here the political blueprint for the America of today and tomorrow which the Truman government has drawn up and which it warns it will not relinquish. It is a blueprint on which the section marked "munition contracts" is viewed as the main prop of our entire economic system. It is a blueprint on which the peaceful coexistence of capitalist and socialist states is branded "treason."

It is a blueprint which declares war upon the hopes of the American nation—as well as those of humanity—for a generation of relaxation from tension and the dread of atomic slaughter.

Why Communists Are Jailed

From Vinson's descent into the political marketplace to sell the Truman Doctrine of more-guns-and-inevitable-war, this country gets the true motive for the Vinson decision to jail the Communist Party leaders, to uphold the notorious Smith Thought-Control Act, and to decree Marxian Socialism as a "conspiracy."

It is not for their own words or acts that the American Communists are being arrested, framed, jailed and hounded—that much is admitted in the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas. It was even admitted in the hysteria-breeding tirades of the U. S. Attorney Irving Saypol muttering the ominous syllables about "treason" and "their opposition to the Korean war."

We now have it from Justice Vinson's own mouth that the American citizens holding Marxian beliefs—peace between America and the USSR being the most dangerous now—must be deprived of Constitutional protections because Vinson and Truman have decided that "the hammer and sickle are knocking at our door."

It is the Vinson Doctrine that the rise of peaceful Socialist states in Europe and Asia compels all Americans to accept a permanent war economy. In this, the traditional legalities of the U. S. Constitution cannot be allowed to operate.

Vinson jailed Communists—and the FBI plans to jail many other "subversives"—because the Truman Doctrine of a permanent war economy and "inevitable war" is now in danger from the Korean truce and the demand for a world peace settlement. Vinson is saying that "defense" requires the suppression of all political opposition to any aspect of this hideous rejection of peace.

Peace 'Knocks At Our Door'

The bogey of the "hammer and sickle knocking on our door" is a very fragile one; it cannot live in the face of facts. It is no more true when Truman and Vinson say it than when Hitler said it. Our country knew it was a lie when Hitler said it in 1941. We joined with the Soviet Union in smashing that lie.

If the world breathes with hope today that the killing in Korea—the endless murder of villages with gasoline bombs—is coming to an end, it is because the Soviet government "knocked at our door" for the fifth time in one year with the proposal for peace and negotiations.

The Soviet Government "knocks at our door" with its proposal for UN-inspected disarmament, for UN-inspected abolition of all A-bomb manufacture. It "knocks at our door" with the request for a Big Five Peace Pact, for trade and peaceful coexistence.

The Truman-Vinson doctrine for America spurns all prospect of peaceful coexistence. The Truman-Vinson doctrine is that America is fated to a permanent armaments economy in which the giant monopolies seize still more of the national wealth and the Bill of Rights is considered obsolete.

Could it be any plainer that the defense of the political rights of Communists to oppose this Truman-Vinson doctrine is a fight to keep all Americans free and safe?

Could it be any plainer that the public fight to free the jailed Communists and halt further jailings is a fight to defend the United States from the Truman-Vinson doctrine?

Heart Condition

"An eminent physician informs me that a term in prison is good for people with cardiac conditions."—U.S. Attorney Irving Saypol, insisting that Jack Stachel, Communist leader, go to prison despite medical record of serious heart condition.

"The indictment against James V. Hunt, key figure in the 1949 investigation of 'five per centers' was dismissed on grounds that it might jeopardize his life. Mr. Hunt said he is suffering from a heart condition. Government attorneys offered no objection."—New York Times, June 28.



On the Way

by Abner W. Berry



Letters from Readers

\$4 For the Worker Fund

Editor, Daily Worker:

We, a group of readers, fully support the measures taken by the Editorial Board to guarantee the continuance and growth of the Daily Worker. Knowing the vital importance of increasing the paper's circulation, we pledge to send \$4 a month which we would like to be used for covering a free distribution at a factory gate, etc.

We hope others will think this a good idea and take similar steps.

—G.F.

Pegler, in a column that sneered at the Negro people because they had not jumped on the anti-Communist band-wagon. But while Granger foamed at the mouth in defense of his white masters, down in Atlanta, the NAACP national conference disclosed that the atomic fission plant in Ellington, S. C., was carrying out the "way of life" it was planned to defend: The job policy of the duPont Company was Jim Crow all the way, even down to separate toilet facilities for the few Negroes hired.

But don't get the idea that this cooled all of the leaders of the NAACP toward Truman's pet project of anti-Communism. Not at all. Roy Wilkins and a few others, while protesting out of one side of their mouths, reminded the persecutors of Negroes and Communists that the Association was strictly with them against Communism.

If the views of these leaders prevail, the white supremacists will have won their greatest victory against political progress since the Rebels were restored in 1876.

Our modern history proves that we cannot divide the fight against racism from the defense of the rights of Communists.

SOME "RESPECTABLE" Negro leaders have fallen for the Truman dodge of "conspiracy" and seek to escape white supremacy wrath by joining in condemning the Communists. I understand that there were a few Jews in Germany who thought they could escape the fascist scourge by joining the wolf pack.

I'VE NEVER KNOWN the Negro people to accept this

Lester Granger, head of the Urban League, last week in the Amsterdam News, assumed the illiterate prose of Westbrook

Bail

(Continued from Page 1)
court's action as "abuse of judicial power" and a "judicial inquisition."

Rabinowitz argued that the court was required to take notice of the harassments and persecutions of persons that may grow out of the Bail Fund inquisition. Not only persons who might be named as Bail Fund contributors, but Field himself might be subjected to prosecution if he answered the question put to him by the court and the prosecutor Irving Saypol, the lawyer declared.

He said even the subpoenas issued for Bail Fund trustees and employees were illegal. He pointed to one issued for Miss Muriel Patterson, bookkeeper for the Fund, which stated she was required to appear in a case against Gus Hall. Rabinowitz reminded the court no such case was currently being heard in court.

Rabinowitz further charged that the judge in launching the probe of the Bail Fund was usurping power from a grand jury.

Besides refusing to give names

of Bail Fund donors, Field declined also to bring to court the Bail Fund Check book, receipt book and a book containing certificates of deposit.

He did show the court minutes of meetings of Bail Fund trustees and the March 27, 1951, accountants' report, stating that the fund has borrowed a total of \$762,219.28.

Earlier Field testified he estimated the Fund still had around \$100,000 on account which had not been posted as bail in the many cases where the Fund came to the aid of defendants in civil rights cases.

Nicholas Agneta, vice-president of the Amalgamated Bank, where the Fund has its account, was also called at a witness. He was ordered to bring original bank records of the Bail Fund to court next Wednesday morning.

Scheduled to be questioned in Judge Ryan's court this morning are Miss Patterson, Abner Green and Dr. W. Alpheus Hunton, the latter two of whom are Bail Fund trustees.

Mother Bloor

(Continued from Page 1)
the American working class.

Dear Mother Bloor, on this, your 89th birthday, you can be serene in your pride and faith in the Communist Party, of which you are a charter member. Justice Jackson, while he concurred in the Supreme Court's opinion upholding the Smith Act, remarked in his last paragraph:—"Communism will not go to jail with these Communists."

Truer words were never spoken. Ideas cannot be imprisoned. Human thought, like time, cannot be stopped. The Neros and Mussolini, the Pontius Pilates and the Hitlers, tried and failed. The early Christian martyrs; the victims of the Spanish Inquisition; Watt Tyler and James Connolly; John Brown and Owen Jovejoy; Roger Williams and Anne Hutchinson, Tom Mooney and Sacco and Vanzetti, are ever-living testimonies to this great truth.

The imprisonment of the leaders of a political party cannot suppress the ideas for which they stand. Their very words as the prison doors closed, will fall like dragon teeth, as seed upon a fruitful soil. There is a strength and courage built upon profound political knowledge and a vast historical perspective, which we proudly strive to emulate. You likewise have been a shining example to them and to us, over the years, and it is our fondest hope that you will continue to be so, as a live and radiant personality for us to emulate for many years to come.

We firmly clasp your hands and embrace you and send to you all our love and warmest affectionate greetings and good wishes for renewed health and strength. Happy birthday, Mother Bloor!

Comradely yours,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

Furriers

(Continued from Page 3)
picketing and strict vigilance will keep them shut until they submit to the union's demands, president Ben Gold of the IFLWU told the meeting. He expressed confidence that the employers would soon feel the pinch of being paralyzed in the midst of the season.

Gold also answered an objection raised by one of a few hard-bitten factional opponents of the administration, to allowing Potash to run for office although he was due to go to prison. The objector requested "precedents."

Cold said there were two types of such precedents:

There are those labor officials who were jailed for extortion and similar offences. He named James Bambrick, George Scalise who once headed the Building Service Union, as examples.

"These are fakers who sold out the workers," he said, "and there is no point of even talking about them."

But, he continued, there is the case of Eugene V. Debs, whom he described as "one of the most respected and revered labor leaders," who served a jail sentence for defying an injunction but continuing his position as head of the railroad union he organized.

The other precedent was within the fur union itself, when Potash, Winogradsky and Schneider, convicted in a frameup case in 1940, were reelected to their posts while in prison.

"Anyway," he said, "I don't have to rule any more on this question. Seven thousand fur workers gave the ruling."

He again referred to the minority opinions on the Supreme Court declaring that the 11 Communist leaders were not even guilty of advocating "force and violence," and cited Justice Black's view that less hysterical days will come and the Bill of Rights "will be given back to the people."

SEE END OF PRICE LIDS IN NEW CONTROLS BILL

Michael DiSalle admits there will be more price boosts.

With the 1952 elections around the corner, President Truman and his aides are very vote-conscious. They plan to blame Congress for high prices by insisting that a "strong" bill as advocated by Truman was not adopted.

But, mainly, the Administration wants to keep its general powers under the mobilization program. They fear a Korean peace will undermine public support for that. Therefore they are trying to link price controls, which the people need and want, with other controls which aid the war preparation and enrich big business.

Carlisle Deportation Hearings Ended

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—Hearings on deportation proceedings against Harry Carlisle, British-born author and lecturer and member of the Terminal Island Four recently released, after six months detention, by action of the U. S. Supreme Court, were officially closed after two days of "reopened" hearings.

An official from a local tuberculosis sanitarium testified to Carlisle's continuous residence there during months in 1934 when John Leech a stoopigeeon, had claimed to have seen Carlisle "continuously" in activity on behalf of the Communist Party.

In a statement to the hearing, Carlisle charged the proceedings were "based on prejudice," as evidenced in continuous rulings against the pleadings of his counsel, Stanley Fleischman, of the legal panel of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Carlisle stated in conclusion:

"I intend to fight for the right to stay here, in the country of my choosing where I have lived so long among citizens who are my family and my friends and who accept me as a worthy American . . . I intend to fight for full rights of citizenship."

Only 1/3 of TB Cases Get Hospital Care

Only one-third of the city's tuberculosis patients were in hospitals as of March 31, the New York Tuberculosis and Health Association said yesterday in its annual report. Of 19,501 known here to have TB fewer than 7,000 were in hospitals in March, as a result of the shortage in hospital facilities.

In the central Harlem health district, the association reported 1,654 tubercular patients, with only 717 admitted to institutions.

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N. Y. State Census

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Census Bureau said today that three-fourths of New York's 14,741,445 population live in 10 of the state's 62 counties.

Kings County has 2,716,347; New York, 1,936,540; Queens, 1,546,294; Bronx 1,444,903.

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'Iron City' Author Talks Of Negro People's Culture

By John Hudson Jones

Lloyd Brown, author of the novel "Iron City" said so much about Negro writing, writers, and workingclass culture that it's hard to put the interview with him on two pages.

In his opinion, the way for Negro writers and all other artists "should be the Paul Robeson way," Brown declared. "Because Robeson has based the development of his art on the experience of the Negro people."

"The culture of Negroes is the culture of toiling masses in struggle for a better life," Brown said. He recalled how Robeson once told him he had sung only Negro spirituals and folksongs for the first five years of his career as a concert artist.

Robeson moved away from this limitation to other fields of music,

but his universality now is greater because he brings to it the revolutionary vigor of his own people's culture," said Brown.

Brown noted that "we've forgotten the pioneering role of Langston Hughes in recreating Negro folk culture. I recently re-read his 'Not Without Laughter.' Brown went to the shelf and pulled it out to read a section where Hughes challenges these ideas among Negroes who have succumbed to the white supremacy-inspired trap of assimilation denying their national heritage and wanting to be like the dominant white ruling class.

"That reminds me of what Lewis Gannett said about Frank Yerby in a Herald-Tribune review of his latest potboiler 'A Woman Called Fancy.'

"He is the most successful writer of his race . . . , Brown quoted

from Gannett, "and the first in America to win popularity without exploiting his background."

"Yerby's direction does not come from Negro life. It is the big money way. The bosses ways," Brown added.

Mindful of his own experience in writing an honest novel of Negro struggle, Brown said he always remembered Hughes statement that "the more truthful a Negro writes the less he can sell."

Brown said he had tried to show all sides of Negro life in his book. "The tragedy of Richard Wright's way was that his onesided approach to Negro life came from his refusal to understand it. Claude McKay became a victim of the same ailment as Wright," he said.

"The degeneration of their art proves that love for and learning from the Negro working class holds the key to cultural maturity and growth for all Negro artists," Brown said.

The young novelist also an editor of Masses and Mainstream, said that young working class writers, particularly Negroes, "can learn much from Maxim Gorky . . . His works shows how to write truthfully about the oppressed without idealizing and without condescension."

Brown declared the greatest need of Negro writers and writing today "is our progressive Negro literary magazine . . . We have got to have a constant medium of communication and exchange of ideas . . . Every great national liberation movement has had its organs of cultural expression. This is a must for workingclass Negro writing."



Post Writer Tells Why Soviet Films Are Winning Battle of Ideas in Asia

The effectiveness of Soviet films "won't be shown in Singapore, or in the battle for truth and peace in Asia is given unexpected tribute in a recent N. Y. Post article by the anti-Communist writer Robert Shaplen.

Shaplen points out that Soviet films are winning friends and influencing people because they concentrate on the realities of life.

Most American films, he added by way of contrast, offers Asians a terribly false picture of American life. He cites examples.

Recently, in Singapore, Shaplen saw a private showing of two films—one Soviet, one American.

First, he saw parts of the 16-reel Soviet documentary, The Fall Of Berlin (not yet released in the U. S.). "It was a beautifully produced tone poem in color, the story of Russia in war from 1941 through 1945 . . . the war scenes were among the best I've ever seen from Moscow and Stalingrad on through. At the end there was Hitler and Eva Braun, nervous just before they kicked the bucket, and then came a triumphant dash of the multi-racial Soviet army into the German capital. The capture of the Reichstag was tremendous."

What brilliant U. S. film do you suppose Shaplen saw right after the private showing of the Soviet's magnificent Fall Of Berlin?

An American-made "strip tease" film showing a woman in a New Orleans boudoir going through the "old-wheeze routine, grinding, bumping and bit by bit removing what little she had on."

This picture was banned in the States, but Washington regards this kind of burlesque "Okay for export," says Shaplen. It is a money-maker for American producers.

Can you understand now why Soviet films are catching on in Asia while the insulting movies exported by Dean Acheson and Company are losing ground?

The Soviet's Fall Of Berlin

LAST TIME TODAY RUSSIAN BALLERINA "Superior to our own ballets."—H.T. AMERICAN THEATRE THIRD STREET, Bet. AVES. B & C Tel. AL 4-1483

In other words, millions of Asians who for years have been subjected to a daily diet of Hollywood sex and gangster films are at last discovering a new type of film that teaches the dignity of man, the fight for a better life.

This truth is recognized even by Singapore's film censor, Jack Evans, who told Shaplen:

"The Russians are producing films of high quality. They're all over southeast Asia. I've had about 50 come through here in the last two years and some of them, such as The Story Of Plant Life, we've allowed to be shown in Singapore. But most are sent right to Indonesia . . . Accent (of these films) is on morality — all the way through."

With Wall Street films, the accent of course is on immorality.

"Now sure," continues Evans, "not every American film is bad. I've shown you one of the worst. But at least 15 percent of the American pictures that come through just shouldn't be shown anywhere in Asia. Never forget, one bad film shown locally can do a lot of damage. Usually, it's the one that sticks. We've got to convince the Asians that what we have is better than what the Russians show him. So far on the basis of what he's seen, he hasn't been convinced."

And he hasn't been convinced, comments Shaplen, because Soviet films "concentrate on Russian industrial and cultural achievement, on guerrilla heroics, etc." On the other hand:

The great majority of American pictures, even when they're good clean entertainment, offer unknown Asians a terribly false picture of American life."

American "educational" shorts are not enough, says Shaplen, who adds:

"For entertainment I'll take Fall Of Berlin myself any day."

"Time," he concludes, "has caught up with us." Has caught up with the exploiters.

Reproduced above is the cover of a new pamphlet, reproducing Dr. W. E. B. DuBois' magnificent speech, "I Take My Stand for Peace." The pamphlet, issued by Masses and Mainstream, sells for two cents. It may be ordered in quantity from New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York, N. Y., or from the National Committee to Defend Dr. DuBois and his Associates, 16 W. 29 St., New York, N. Y.

Trivial Spite

TRUTH WILL OUT, by Charlotte Haldane, Vanguard, New York. \$3.50.

IF CHARLOTTE HALDANE had not once been the wife of J. B. S. Haldane, the noted British scientist, no one would have bothered to publish her trivial autobiography and anti-Communist confessions. In Truth Will Out she tells how she was horrified at the poverty in Russia during World War II; what a Spartan and noble existence Chiang Kai-shek endures, and how fascinating mental telepathy is. Curiously, although her whole book is intended as an "expose," she lists people like Dolores Ibarruri (Passionaria), the Spanish Communist leader, and others of like views, including young Communists who fought and died for democracy in Spain, as the best human beings she ever met.—R.F.

Holds at Stanley

The new Soviet film Far From Moscow has been held over for a second week at the Stanley.

on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

Willie Mays Talks About Himself . . .

WILLIE MAYS SWUNG hard, yet smoothly, watched the ball sail majestically to left center, where it landed about 10 rows back in the lower stands, and stepped out of the batting cage. From the already packed Ebbets Field stands came a brief roar and then a heightened hum of conversation as 30,000 or so people talked at once about the same thing. This was Willie Mays' first time in Brooklyn. When the Giants were there last, the young man from Fairfield, Alabama, an industrial suburb of Birmingham, was playing for Minneapolis of the American Association.

They had roped off the streets for two blocks in every direction from the old ballpark this July 4th and nobody could get through unless they showed a ticket. "How about standing room?" was the persistent question of the milling disappointed. "All gone," was the answer. A stadium seating 100,000 could easily have been filled for this doubleheader between the Dodgers and Giants. TV can never replace real baseball. Boxing yes, but not baseball.

Mays leaned against the back of the batting cage and answered questions about himself, as the other Giants took their practice raps. "Oh, I don't know just when I started to play ball," he said, "I was pretty young. My father, he played some ball on Sundays and used to catch with me long as I can remember."

Your father was a steelworker, wasn't he?

"Still is," said Mays cheerfully. Willie is a pleasant faced, easy spoken young man just turned 20. He is not particularly big or muscled, just a nicely proportioned five eleven. "Down around Birmingham," he explained, "and some of the other cities in the South, people who work in the mills get up teams that play on weekends, sometimes after work. My father, he was a very good fielder but not much of a hitter . . . you got to practice a lot and against good pitching to get to hit good. He just loves baseball though . . . he'd be dog tired after a day's work, pretty hard work, and still want to play some whenever he could."

"Me, I played on some neighborhood kids teams, when I was real young. I got to go to high school in Fairfield, and while I was still there, when I was only 16, the Birmingham Black Barons signed me up to play pro ball."

Learning Something Every Day

He laughed a bit at the memory, as if in delayed amazement. "I thought I knew a lot then . . . don't know how I got away with it that young."

Learned a lot since then, eh? How much with Birmingham, how much would you say with Trenton last summer, how much with Minneapolis this spring, and now up here . . .

"You just learn all the time," he said with emphasis, "I learned some with Birmingham, some with Trenton, a whole lot more at Minneapolis, that's a higher league, you got to learn fast to improve (he was combing Triple A pitching for .470 when the Giants brought him up) and up here, why you just learn something every day. Every single day."

Hitting or fielding—which are you learning more about now?

"Well, right now it's hitting I'm learning more about. I don't mean I don't have lots of things to learn about fielding, but the thing is there never was anything for worrying about my fielding. My father helped my fielding and I could always play the outfield pretty good, run and get them, throw and all. Up here now you got to learn to know all the hitters, position play mainly. But hitting is the thing. Big league pitching is a lot different than pitching in the colored league or the minor leagues . . ."

How would you describe the big difference, not getting as many easy pitches to hit?

"That's it," he chuckled a little ruefully, "That's exactly it. That's the big difference, more than the amount of speed or how good the curves are. . . . I found it out going my first 21 times at bat without a hit."

Were you worried then about not making good?

Mays shook his head no. "Maybe it sounds funny to hear," he said, "But I wasn't. I figured I could get going after a while. I was more worried that someone would think I couldn't make it and would sit me down." If the words in print sound like brash cockiness, rather than refreshingly realistic confidence founded in solid ability, then the words just give the wrong impression.

Do you hear much from people back in Fairfield, I asked.

"Every day," he said. "You ought to see the letters. Not a day passes that I don't get a flock of letters. They're writing to me all the time . . . a lot of them folks I don't even know . . ."

He sounded almost as if he couldn't fully understand it.

You're the first big leaguer from Fairfield, I suggested. . . .

"I guess I might be," he said. "A lot of folks know my father around Birmingham all these years too, they take an interest."

I asked him about the fire in Fairfield not so long ago and if it affected his street or home. This was the shocking blaze in which the Birmingham fire department watched 49 homes of Negro families burn to the ground.

"I heard all about that," Mays said slowly, "people sure were talking about it . . . no, it didn't hit where my folks live."

The Kids in Harlem Wouldn't Believe It

Willie is now living with a family on St. Nicholas Avenue in Harlem, walking distance from the Polo Grounds. He related how he often fools around with youngsters playing ball in their public school yard. When someone told the kids he was Willie Mays of the New York Giants, they laughed their scornful disbelief. Then they found out it was really he.

"Next day," laughed Willie, "I can't play with them any more or do anything till they all got autographs and I tell them about hitting homers . . . kids are just autograph crazy."

It was time for him to take his batting turn again. As he picked up his bat and started in I asked how he liked the team.

"Great," he called back with live enthusiasm that somehow wouldn't come from a thirty year old, or even a twenty-five year old, the same way, "Great bunch. We'll do a lot of winning."

Thirty year old Monte Irvin came up to wait. How good do you figure Mays to be, I asked.

"When he gets this year's confidence behind him," Irvin said, "And starting this young—he can be the best there is. He's just something—quick, you know. Does everything."

Veteran infielder Billy Rigney, standing nearby, winked agreement. "This kid can be the greatest," he said.



Bare Gov. Long's Lie To Hungary's Unions

The Civil Rights Congress yesterday characterized as a "vicious white-supremacist lie" a cabled claim by Louisiana Gov. Earl K. Long to the Central Council of Hungarian Unions in Budapest that "no injustices are perpetrated" against the Negro people of his state. Long's claim, the CRC said, is "disproven by Louisiana's own records of the number of Negroes who have been victims of its unequal rape law."

The cable, which the CRC said, Long never released to the national press, was sent in answer to the Hungarian union's protest against the execution of Edward Honeycutt, a 25-year-old Negro sharecropper. Honeycutt was electrocuted June 8, the 30th Negro in Louisiana to be put to death since 1907 for alleged rape. No white man convicted of that crime in the last 34 years has ever received the extreme penalty.

At the time Long sent the cable, the CRC reported, "he was preparing to sign another death warrant for still another innocent Negro, Paul Washington, on another false rape charge." Gov. Long signed the warrant on June 14, but did not bother to notify Washington or his attorneys. Only last-minute intervention by the CRC won Washington a stay of execution an hour and 20 minutes before it was scheduled to take place.

Gov. Long's cable declared,

"To — Hungarian Council of Trade Unions—Your wire received. Edward Honeycutt is absolutely guilty of this terrible crime. Were he white or Negro he would have received the same sentence. Be-



GOV. LONG

cause of his race the court was especially lenient. He was protected in every way and received two trials and was proved guilty beyond reasonable doubt in both. Irrespective of race if a man ever deserved his sentence this one did. You have no doubt been misinformed regarding treatment of Negroes in Louisiana. We do every-

thing that we reasonably can to assist and help them. Appreciate your interest in this case. Assure you no injustices are being perpetrated."

"Earl K. Long, Governor"

The CRC commented: "Neither the people of Europe nor Negro and progressive white Americans will believe one word Gov. Long said. Millions in America and throughout the world know that Honeycutt, as well as Willie McGee and the Martinsville Seven, would have been alive today if they were white."

The CRC asked, "If you, Gov. Long, and your fellow white-supremacists do everything you reasonably can to help the Negro people, why do you not commute Paul Washington's sentence, an innocent man facing death solely because he is a Negro?"

Following Washington's recent stay of execution, the CRC called for a continuation of resolutions and letters to Gov. Long at Baton Rouge, La., demanding commutation of Washington's death sentence.

Admit Spector Indictment Illegal

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—The battle for the freedom of Frank Spector continues in the maze of offices and courtrooms in the Federal Building. Responsible officials passed the buck and postponed decisions. Meanwhile, Spector is being kept in jail, under notorious conditions, because he cannot raise the excessive bail of \$25,000.

A delegation of the Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born went to the office of U. S. District Attorney Ernest Tolin to ask for Spector's release until such time as a proper indictment has been issued against him. Tolin admitted his office is seeking a re-indictment because the original indictment under which Spector is held is defective.

The delegation demanded to know how a man can be held in jail without any proper indictment against him, but Tolin refused to join in requesting Judge Westover to release Spector.

RECONSTRUCTION SPEEDED IN PEOPLE'S HUNGARY

BUDAPEST, July 5 (Telepress).—Nationalization of the Hungarian building industry, a new socialist attitude to work and the utilization of advanced "Soviet working methods have made possible the spectacular success in the reconstruction of war-devastated Hungary.

Out of 39,643 Budapest houses, 29,319 were completely destroyed or heavily damaged by the end of the war. Cellars served as homes to a vast majority of the city's population. The only two Hungarian broadcasting stations were blown up, 2,000 bridges of a total length of 27,500 yards were destroyed, and 60,000 homeless children roamed the country's streets and roads....

According to the original Five-

Year Plan, 180,000 flats to be built by the end of 1954. But the latent reserves of the Hungarian workers has enabled this figure to be raised to 220,000. Three hundred and forty-one industrial plants will be built during that period instead of the originally planned 263. Of these, 267 will belong to heavy industry.

The whole production of the building industry will rise by 338 percent under the augmented Five-Year Plan (as compared with 1949). The number of machines used in the Hungarian building industry has already increased a hundredfold since nationalization, and the transport of building material will be 100 percent mechanized by the end of 1954.

'Sick' Stoppage At 9 Hospitals

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—AFL Building Service workers set up picket lines today at nine Minneapolis hospitals, despite a state law banning hospital walkouts.

At six of the hospitals they had reported "sick" last week. Three additional hospitals were affected today.

FRISCO MOURNS DEATH OF DOCKERS' LEADER

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—San Francisco waterfront is mourning the loss of John D. Shaw, member of the board of trustees of Longshoremen's Local 10 and one of the founders of the International Longshoremen's and Watermen's Union.

Shaw died Sunday morning as the result of an accident on the Encinal Terminal docks in Alameda Friday. He was struck by a falling hatch cover—one of the threats to safety that endanger the lives of longshoremen every day.

He was 63 years old and had worked on the waterfront here since the 1920's. In two more years he would have been eligible for the ILWU's new pension plan negotiated June 15 of this year.

Shaw was one of the best known and loved of the "old timers" on the docks. He participated in all of the union's stormy battles through a quarter of a century. In the bad days of the 20's when longshoremen suffered under the open shop, and hated shapeup system, he associated himself with the group of militant longshoremen headed by Harry Bridges.

He was an active participant in

the great '34 strike and delighted in recalling those historic days.

Every year Shaw took part in the July 5 "Bloody Thursday" observances at Steuart and Missions streets where two union men, friends of his, were killed by police bullets during the big strike.

A working longshoreman, Shaw was elected to office year after year by his brothers in Local 10.

In December he was selected to sit on the five-man board of trustees. He was also a member of the Local 10 publicity committee and one of the editors of The Longshore Bulletin.

As a long-time associate of Harry Bridges and a supporter of the ILWU president's policies, Shaw's name cropped up in the various Bridges' frame-up trials. In the most recent trial, his address at 1948 Pine St. where he had resided for 25 years became famous. It was there that longshoremen occasionally gathered in the early days to plan strategy for winning the hiring hall and a democratic union. Government stooges tried to make out there was something subversive about those gatherings.

FRAMEUP OF LYI LEADER 1,000 AT RALLY ASSAIL

Nearly 1,000 Negro and white participants in a mass meeting last night at Park Palace in Harlem demanded the dropping of charges of draft evasion against Roosevelt Ward, Jr., Labor Youth League leader. Authorities are trying to extradite Ward to Louisiana on the frameup charges that he had failed to report a New York change of address to his New Orleans draft

board. The meeting, called by the Committee to Defend Roosevelt Ward, was scheduled, as the Daily Worker went to press, to hear Paul Robeson, Jr., Louis Funnham, Claudia Jones and Rubin Weinsteins.

A hearing in the Ward case will be held this afternoon (Friday) in the Federal Building at Foley Sq.

UE Wins Wage Hike for 30,000 At Westinghouse

The United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers yesterday announced the winning of a 9-cent-an-hour wage increase for the 30,000 workers it represents at Westinghouse Electric Corp. The increase is retroactive to April 16.

At the same time Edward Matthews, UE international representative in charge of Westinghouse pointed out that "refusal of UE to join in a deal to increase prices as a condition for granting the wage increase resulted in compelling the company to drop this attempt."

At a meeting yesterday of the UE Westinghouse conference board the 9-cent offer was accepted and plans made by the delegates present from 20 plants throughout the nation for reopening of contract negotiations with the company next month.

The present wage increase was won on a wage reopeners. Negotiations in August will seek improvements in the contract itself.

Action of the Conference Board now goes to the Westinghouse Local unions for ratification. Approval is needed of the War Stabilization Board.

The UE also announced yesterday that five important NLRB victories have just been recorded. The union has just added another Westinghouse plant to those it represents in collective bargaining. The plant is in Sunnyvale, Cal. At an NLRB election a few days ago, the workers voted for UE over the AFL Brotherhood of Electrical Workers by 197 to 161.

The UE also defeated the IUE in General Electric Co. plants in Peterboro, Canada, and Baltimore.

In Peterboro, UE won by a vote of 1,909 to 1,582 and in Baltimore, the two innocent men.

Hungary Orders 2 Diplomats to Leave

BUDAPEST, July 5.—Two U. S. diplomats today were declared "persona non grata" by the Hungarian government and ordered to get out of the country within 24 hours.

In a formal note to the U. S. legation, the government said that it "also considered undesirable" a third staff member now in Vienna and would refuse her re-entry.

Hungary had demanded the recall of the Americans for "crass interference" in Hungarian affairs. The charges grew out of the recent trial of Archbishop Josef Groessl during which defendants testified they carried on spy activities on behalf of the legation.

Urge Gov. Driscoll Free Trenton 2

Following Superior Judge Ralph K. Smalley's refusal to grant a new trial for the "Trenton Two," the Civil Rights Congress has issued a new appeal for wires and letters to Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll urging he order the freedom of Collis English and Ralph Cooper, the two innocent men.

Morning Courses at Jeff School

Marxist theory of social change, and its meaning for class relations in our country will be studied in an intensive morning course at the Jefferson School of Social Science during the week of July 9 through 13. It will be taught by Albert Prago Monday through Friday next week, as the first in a series of one-week morning courses in the summer program of the Jefferson School.

Other morning courses taught by Mr. Prago during succeeding weeks include "Political Economy I," "Imperialism," "Marxism and the Negro Question," "Introduction

to Marxist Philosophy," and "History of Socialist and Communist Movements in the United States." The entire series of six morning courses, plus certain related school experiences, constitutes the summer term Institute of Marxist Studies.

Each one-week morning course in the summer is the equivalent of a 10-session evening course during other terms. Classes meet from 9:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.

Class admission cards for morning and evening summer courses at the Jefferson School may be purchased any week-day afternoon.

**GET HERE
IN TIME!**

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For Sunday's issue—Wed. at 6 p.m.
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Tuesday's issue—Mon. at 10:30 a.m.
Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon